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The "Bombay Guardian"

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☞ THE GUARDIAN *is printed* EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON, *the dark Edition being despatched by that day's post.—The General and other orders which appear in the Government Gazette of Thursday morning are thus supplied to Subscribers one day sooner than they are by any of the other local Journals the* Government Gazette *excepted.*

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ON THE 1ST MARCH 1854.

Touching on the Coast and at the Cape if inducement offer.

MESSRS GREEN'S fine A. I. Frigate-built Passenger Ship "*VERNON*," 1000 Tons, AUGUSTUS CONSITT, Commander; has first rate accommodations for Families, and carries a Surgeon. Plans of the Cabins may be had on application to

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 24th October, 1853.

Dental Surgery.

DR. MILLER, Rampart Row, attendance daily from 10 A. M. till Noon.

N. B.—Dr. MILLER being engaged in Medical practice, is unable to receive patients for Dental operations, except during the hours above specified, *unless by a previous engagement.*

January, 1853.

NOTICE.—MR. GEORGE L. PERRY has been authorized to sign all Bills issued from this Office, and it is requested that all monies for this Establishment may be made payable to that gentleman.

Bombay Guardian Office,
28th January, 1853

CURE FOR INDIA!!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES EFFECTED BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from George Breton, Esq., Deputy Collector of Customs dated Allahabad, January 24th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

MY DEAR SIR,—Having for several years past used your Pills and Ointment with unfailing success, I beg leave to mention a few cases which have come under my observation. One was a Cancer of the right breast. The patient was an elderly native Christian and the mother of several children: she had suffered for years, and was under the treatment of several medical men: the breast was entirely gone, leaving a large ugly sore, which after the application of your Ointment, spread upon plantain leaves, was completely healed, in a very short time.

Another was that of a Child, 6 years old, the son of a Surgeon; the little fellow's legs were covered with sores; they resisted the treatment of his father, and his mother very wisely tried your remedies, which in less than a fortnight effected a perfect cure.

The third was a boatman, who had split the nail of his great toe against a stick in the river, in which the mud accumulated and formed a sore; neglect caused proud flesh, and when brought to me, there was over the nail a lump of it as large as a pigeon's egg. Poultices, caustics, and your Ointment entirely cured it in less than 6 weeks.

(Signed) GEORGE BRETON.

A CRIPPLE SETS ASIDE HIS CRUTCHES AFTER TEN YEARS SUFFERING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thompson, Chemist, Liverpool, dated August 20th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR.—I am enabled to furnish you with a most extraordinary cure effected by your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which has astonished every person acquainted with the sufferer. About 10 years ago, Mr. W. Cummins of Saltney Street, in this town was, thrown from his horse, whereby he received very serious injuries; he had the best medical advice at the time, and was afterwards an inmate of different infirmaries, yet he grew worse, and at length a malignant running ulcer settled in his hip, which so completely crippled him, that he could not move without crutches for nearly 10 years; recently he began to use your Ointment and Pills, which have now healed the wound, strengthened his limb, and enabled him to dispense with his crutches, so that he can walk with the greatest ease, and with renewed health and vigour.

(Signed) J. THOMPSON.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DREADFUL SKIN DISEASE WHEN ALL MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Hird, Draper, of Keady near Gainsbro', dated March 1st, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR—Some time since, one of my children was afflicted with dreadful eruptions over the body and limbs. I obtained the advice of several eminent Surgeons and Physicians, by all of whom the case was considered hopeless. At length I tried your Ointment and Pills, and without exaggeration, the effect was miraculous, for by perseverinz in their use, all the eruptions quickly disappeared, and the child was restored to perfect health.

I previously lost a child from a similar complaint, and I firmly believe had I in her case adopted your medicines she would have been saved also. I shall be happy to testify the truth of this to any enquirer.

(Signed) J. HIRD, Draper.

A MIRACULOUS CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS WHEN THE PATIENT WAS SUPPOSED TO BE AT THE POINT OF DEATH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. G. Baxter, General Merchant, of Ballina, county Mayo, dated March 27th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR.—Susan Doher, of Bally-Glen, near this place was for upwards of three years afflicted with Scrofulous Ulcers, and of so virulent a character that the bones of her arms and hands protruded through the flesh. She tried various remedies, and was in the Castlebar Infirmary for thirteen weeks, but sent out as incurable. After returning to her home she was in so weak a state, owing to the continuous discharge from the ulcers that she kept her bed for several weeks; and when reduced apparently to death's door, Mr. James Carlaw, the Scotch Agriculturist of the locality, purchased from me some of your Ointment and Pills for her, which immediately wrought a most extraordinary change for the better, and in a few months she was restored to sound health. All the ulcers are now completely healed, and the use of her arms and hands perfectly restored.

(Signed) ROBERT G BAXTER.

The Pills should be used, conjointly with the Ointment, in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Gout
Bad Breasts	Glandular Swelling
Burns	Lumbago
Bunions	Piles
Bites of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies	Rheumatism
Coco-Bay	Scalds
Chiego-foot	Sore Nipple
Chilblains	Sore throats
Chapped hands	Skin diseases
Corns (Soft,)	Scurvy
Cancers	Sore-heads
Contracted and Stiff joints,	Tumours
Elephantiasis	Ulcers
Fistulas	Wounds
	Yaws.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout India and China, at the following prices—12 Annas, 2 Rupees, and 5 Rupees each Pot.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box.

AGENTS FOR INDIA.—All Chemists in Calcutta. Mr. F. Nesserwanjee, Bombay.—Messrs. Oakes D. Igairns and Co., Madras, Ashton, Richardson and Co., Do.—Messrs. Stephenson and Co., Do.—Thomas Payne and Sons, 7-8 Writers, Buildings, Calcutta; Mr. Cook, Dacca, Mr Fell, Cuttack; Mr. Champman, Darjeeling; Mr. Wheeler, Huzarebaugh; Messrs Thomson and Co., Monghyr; F. Smyth and Co., Dinapoore; Tuttle and Charles, Benares; Mr. Tierman, Chunar, Baboo Bhugbutty Churn Chuckerbutty, Mirzapoore; Boilard and Co. Allahabad; Brandon and Co., Lucknow; Greenway, Brothers, Cawnpoor; Mr. Pyle, Futtyghur; Mr. J. A. Gibbons, Meerut; Noor Bux and Co., Delhi and Lahore: MacDonald and Co., Umballah: Mr. Coates, Ferozepore; Nuby Bux and Co', Loodiannah and Jullundur Doab, Vivian and Co., Simlah; Mr. Greig, Mussoorie, Mr. Johnstone, Nainee Tal; Pestonjee and Co., Mhow; Curseejee and Co., Saugor, Jubbulpoor, Kamptee and Secunderabad; Hulse, and Nephew Agra.

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 3, 1853.

EXCHANGES.

ON LONDON—at	
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 1¼d.	For doct. Bills.
6 months' sight, per Rs 2s. 1½d.	For credit Bills.
ON CALCUTTA—at	
60 days' sight.....Rs. 99	
30 days' sight.....Rs. 99⅞	
at sight.....Rs. 99⅞	
ON MADRAS—at	
30 days' sight..... 100¼ @ 100½	
at sight..... 100¾	
ON CHINA—at	
60 days' sight, 100 $—Nominal.	

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bank of Bombay.....	Rs.	1000 each,	40 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation.....	„	250 „	94 per cent pm.
Commercial Bank.....	„	500 „	32 pr cent prem. sales.
Agra Bank.....	„	500 „	40 pr cent prem.
Bank of Madras.....	„	1000 „	1,000 23 per cent pm.
Apollo P. Com.....	„	12,500 „	12,000 19,000
Colaba P. Com.....	„		5,500
Colaba L. Com.....	„	10,000 „	8,100
Bombay S. N. Com.....	„	500 „ 400	58 pr ct. disct.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com....	„	54-8-9	paid in Bombay, or £5 in England, 26 Rs. pm. each share sales.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent transfer loan	Rs. 107 @ 107¼	Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1825-26	Rs. 109	per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1829-30	Rs. 109	per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1841-42	Rs. 103¾ @ 103½	per 100 Co.s.
4 per cent loan 1832-33	Rs. 108½	per 100 Sicca.
4 per cent loan 1835-36	Rs. 102½	per 100 Co.'s.
4 per cent loan 1842-43	Rs. 102½	per 100 Co.'s.

PRICES OF BULLION. [Nominal.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10:4-16ths @ 1 :4-16ths	
Bank of England Notes	Rs. 10 : 3-16ths, per £nom.	
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230	per 100
Republican Dollars	Rs. 225	per 100
German Crowns	Rs. 217	per 100
Sycee Silver	Rs. 104½ @ 104⅝	per 100 tls.
Gold Leaf, (range of quality)	Rs. 17	per tola.
Gold Ingots, according to touch for 97 touch	Rs. 16½	per tola.

FREIGHTS.

To London...	£2-12 6d. at 2 15 0 per ton.
To Liverpool	£2-12 6d. at 2 15 0 per ton.
To Calcutta..	Nominal per Rass.
To China.....	Nominal per candy.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

DISCOUNTS, EXCHANGES, &c.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills..... 3 per cent.
On Private Bills at or within 3 months 6 do

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on Govt. Notes..... 4 per cent
On Cash Credits and Loans on Govt. Notes 5 do.
On Loans on deposits of Goods, &c..... 6 do.

The rates of advance on deposit of Government Notes is 95 per cent., and on goods, *three fourths* the approved value.

Parties discounting Bills may take them up at any period prior to their maturity, and the Bank will refund the discount for the unexpired portion of the time such Bill may have to run, at the rate of 3 per cent per annum under the rate charged.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On Deposits payable on demand in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards.... 2 per cent. per annum.
On do payable in one sum at 3 months' notice..... 3 do do
On do payable in one sum at 6 months' notice..... 4 do do

N. B.—No interest is allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 *or over Rs.* 50,000.

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED,

On Government Bills.....	Not exceeding 3 months.	3	per cent. per annum
On Private Bills.....		7	do do
On Private Bills secured by Government paper.....		6	do do
On Private Bills secured by Goods &c.....		7	do do

Rebate on uncovered Bills allowed at Government Bill rate only.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 6 months' sight			2s. 0⅝d. per Rupee
do	at 3 do	do	2s. 0¾d. do.
do	at 2 do	do	2s. 0⅞d. do.
do	at 1 do	do	2s. 0 1/16d. do.
do & Scotland..	at 1 day's	do	2s. 0¼d. do.
On Ireland at 1	do	do	1s. 11⅞d.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe			

N. B.—The Corporation does not draw at *six months' sight* for sums under £50 nor for sums under £20 except at *one day's sight*. No drafts are issued for less than £5, but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of parties not resident in Bombay the Corporation undertakes to remit to Europe *by its own Drafts*, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for Commission, on receiving the Equivalent.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation, or Order,*" and to state as distinctly as possible the *name and address* of the person to whom the remittance is to be made, and the *sight* at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

Charged on the purchase or sale of Government and other Securities, negotiable in Bombay..... ½ per cent.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Deposits above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 at the following rates, viz.

On deposits payable on demand..... 2 p.ct. p. an

On deposits withdrawable at 3 months' notice for which non-transferable receipts will be granted..... 4 per cent

On deposits for 6 months certain in sums not less than Rs. 500—for which Bank Post Bills at 6 months' date including interest will be given..... 4 per cent.

N. B.—No Cheques paid or Cash received under Rs. 50. Notice for withdrawal of fixed deposits may be given when lodged with the Bank or at any subsequent period. It is required always to be in writing.

DISCOUNT.

On Private Bills at 3 months or under..... 7 per cent.
On do. above 3 do. and not exceeding 4 months..... 8 per cent.

N. B.—Rebate, on Bills taken up before maturity, allowed at 3 per cent. per annum under the rate charged when discounted.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities..... 6 per cent.
On other Securities..... 9 do

N. B.—Interest is charged on two-thirds of the exte t of each Cash Credit granted, whether available of or not.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on England at	6 months' sight..	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee
Do	3 do do ..	2s.	0¾d.	"
Do	2 do do ..	2s.	0¾d.	"
Do	30 days' sight.....	2s.	0¾d.	"
Do	sight.....	2s.	0¾d.	"

N. B. A Fee of one Rupee is charged on each set of Bills granted on Mail-days, after 12 o'clock.

COMMISSION.

On purchase or sale of Government & other Securities..... ½ per cent.

DIVIDENDS OF SHARES OF THIS BANK held by parties non-resident in India will be remittable to them in Bills on London, payable on demand at the Exchange of Two Shillings per Rupee, or (at the option of the Shareholders, in Bills payable at 6 months' sight at the rate at which the Bank may be purchasing such bills at the time.

SELECTIONS.

ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT OF A SCOTTISH LADY FOR TRACT DISTRIBUTING.

(From our own Correspondent.)

FLORENCE, Sept. 14, 1853.

(From the Christian Times, Sept. 25.)

I have already stated, in my previous letters, that the English residents in Tuscany would be made amenable to the provisions of the criminal code; and I have now to inform you that, within a fortnight of its first coming into operation, a young Scottish lady has been arrested, and conveyed to the Penitentiary at Lucca, on the charge of disseminating Protestant tracts in a village near the Baths of Lucca. The lady in question is Miss Margaret Cunninghame, of Thornton, near Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, who, with her mother and sister, were to have left Tuscany to-day, for the purpose of continuing their travels towards Rome and Naples. Mrs. Cunninghame and her other daughter went to the office of the Delegato, at the Baths of Lucca, on Monday morning in order to have their passport *vised*, the Delegato having acquainted them that their personal attendance was required. On their arrival he demanded the reason of the absence of Miss Margaret Cunninghame, and, on being informed that she was unwell and confined to bed, declared that come she must, as he had a communication of importance to deliver. When Miss Margaret Cunninghame reached the police-office, she was formally charged with the offence in question, was informed that witnesses were already summoned to Lucca to prove the crime, and that, in obedience to higher orders, she must be removed, under an escort of gensdarmes, to Lucca, there to await the further measures which the Government might take. She received, I am informed, this announcement with the most unaffected composure; but the distraction of her poor mother is perfectly heart-rending.

Miss Cunnighame was accompanied to Lucca by two friends of her family, who took every step which friendship or patriotism could suggest in such a trying case. One of these gentlemen, a person connected with her own country—Sir William Millar, of Barskimming—made an immediate, but ineffectual, attempt to have the whole matter quashed, by going directly to the Grand-Duke who is now staying at the Baths of Lucca. His Royal Highness would not accord him an interview. Sir W. Millar, and his friend the Rev. Mr. Gordon, after accompanying Miss Cunnighame to Lucca, and again attempting to mollify the local authorities, who, however, declared that they were but instruments of a higher will proceeded directly to Florence, and laid all the circumstances of the case before the Hon. Mr. Scarlett, now acting as Charge d' Affaires, in the temporary absence of Sir Henry Bulwer. I believe that not a moment was lost by Mr. Scarlett in bringing the case before the Ministers now in Florence, and that he will set out for the Baths of Lucca to-day, in order to terminate the matter, if possible, by a direct appeal to the Grand-Duke. I have no doubt of his impressing on his Royal Highness, that if this young lady is to be liberated at all, "then" were well it were done quickly."

So the prison of Rosa Madiai is at this moment tenanted by a young Scottish lady of gentle birth, sprung from the stern breed of the old Scottish Presbyterians, and if I am rightly informed, a lineal descendants of John Knox. On the considerations which this simple fact suggests, I need not enlarge. They will present themselves spontaneously to every free and Protestant community; they will there kindle the warmest passions which the human heart can feel.

The persecution rages with unabated fury, in Florence, against the Tuscans. On Sunday fortnight, the gensdarmes broke into the house of Natale Lippi, a baker, in the Palazzuolo, and there arrested him, and Piero Cieri, also a baker, and Alessandro Barli, a tailor, on the charge of meeting and reading the Scriptures in the version of Diodati. The house was searched, and the Bibles found in a press. All three were then committed to prison. Barli and Cieri have since been released. But Natale Lippi will either have to stand his trial for offences against the religion of the states, or more probably, be condemned, without trial by the Council of Prefecture, to such a term of imprisonment, as they may choose to award. Meanwhile, upwards of fifty Italians have been summoned before the delegates of the different quarters, and cross-examined, in the hope of eliciting some connexion between Italian Protestantism and English Propagandism.

Florence, Sept. 16.

P. S.—The Grand Duke is inexorable. In reply to the urgent request of Mr Scarlett to have the matter quashed, he has declared that justice must take its course. The Grand Duchess expresses regret for the situation of Miss Cunninghame, but refuses to interfere. The individual dispositions of the members of the Ministry are more favourable. M. Lami, the Minister of Justice, will hurry on the trial as fast as possible, and then obtain an immediate exercise of the grand Ducal clemency. But on what ground he anticipates that his Royal Highness is more likely to relent a few weeks hence than now, I cannot tell.

Miss Cunninghame will be tried on the charge of having infringed the 137th article of the new criminal code. With the terms of that article I have already made you acquainted. It declares that "whoever shall circulate works hostile to the Roman Catholic faith, with the view of seducing any member from that communion, shall be condemned to the house of correction, and subjected to hard labour, for a period not less than five, or greater than ten years." Miss Cunninghame is charged with having given to some peasants an Italian Bible, and an Italian translation of the "Pilgrim's Progress," and both these books fall under the criminal category.

It is but common justice to state that the zeal displayed by Mr. Scarlett, from the moment that the case was first brought under his notice, deserves the highest praise; and I feel unfeigned pleasure in adding that the American Charge d'Affairs has seconded him in the representations already made to the Grand Duke and in the interviews which have taken place with the individual members of the Ministry, and, I ought to add, with the Archbishop of Lucca.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

WE have seen a copy of "A SERMON, preached in St. Paul's Church, Agra, on the occasion of the death of Mr. Thomason, by the Rev. T. V. French, Church Missionary, on the 2nd of October," which has pleased us much. It is of course chiefly devoted to the late lamented Lieutenant Governor, as a Christian, but there are one or two passages bearing so especially on the fact that a great may be a good man that we feel assured most of our readers will be obliged to us for the following interesting Extract :—

"He seemed fully persuaded of the happy and blessed effects which would be wrought on the Hindu mind and character by embracing our Holy Faith. I have a vivid impression left on my own mind of the bright and animated expression of countenance with which he detailed to me, some months ago, the circumstances of two important conversions which had taken place in Dehli : tidings of which he had just received. Having watched patiently and attentively the course of Christian missions, and partaken much in the hopes and fears which they have alternately awakened, he was sensibly affected with the report of any thing which seemed to make against the progress of the truth : was fully alive to difficulties : would suggest new plans ; and point to fresh directions in which the Christian effort of each labourer engaged in the work might extend itself. One of those brought up in the Orphan Institution at Secundra was most touchingly describing to me (since the tidings of his death were received) how he would, in by gone years, come over to the Mission premises there, gather the children around him, and, seating himself in the middle of them, would question them in the simple Bible Histories they had prepared, and spend much pains in the explanation of them ; so that his visits were always welcomed and talked of amongst them. He would speak feelingly of the state of the native servants in his employ, and of the earnest desire he had to bring them within reach of direct Christian instruction.

The strength of his religious convictions was not [illegible] he derived from a few conversations he had with independent of a mature consideration of all the main difficulties that were urged against the Christian religion. He spoke as one who had seriously reflected upon them ; allowed them all their due weight : but found that preponderating evidence in support of the faith once delivered to the Saints, which led him, with advancing years, to glory increasingly in bearing about with him the marks of the Lord Jesus.

In us, who were strengthened and encouraged by observing those marks, I believe the remembrance of him will live, and will not readily be effaced. Many a distressed and afflicted one can bear witness to the timely help he rendered, often unsolicited, and even diligently seeking out the objects of it ; unknown to any but his Father who 'seeth in secret.' His unassuming, reverent, prayerful demeanour, which was a blessed example to us in this house of prayer, of which he was so regular an attendant : helping to quicken us in our devotions, involuntarily reproving the wandering eye and heart in those who were his fellow-worshippers ; the remembrance of serious counsel suggested, as occasion offered, the recollection of an influence calmly and uniformly exerted over those amongst who he went in and out, to their spiritual and temporal good : —these are hallowed memorials, which will stay with us I believe, and recall to us the image of one, who was as a ruler, that which he was as a man ; one whom Christian principles swayed to Christian practice."

We hope, in a few days, to present our readers with a sketch of Mr. Thomason, in his earlier days, and as a ruler, and have, on that account, been silent, on the subject of the great loss sustained by the N. W. P., when he died.—*Lahore Chronicle, Oct.* 22.

KAITY, 6th Oct. 1853.

MY DEAR FRIEND,—In my last letter to you I mentioned a Rajpoot family being here at Kaity with us for a time for being baptized. This having taken place, I allow myself to give you a short account of them. It was on the 29th of July early in the morning that this Rajpoot with his wife and two children (of the age of 5 and 10 years) came to this. I had heard of him a month before, that he wished to become a Christian, but neither knowing his name nor any particular, I quite forgot it. When coming I had a conversation with him and his wife about the motives which led them to take this step. The man declared firmly, that he had tried many heathen ways of finding rest for his soul, but that all his exertions, austerities, and prayers had proved fruitless. He had become acquainted with the Gospel, and being convinced of its truth he was resolved upon embracing Christianity. "To shew the sincerity of our minds we will break caste at once and take breakfast from you." Accordingly we gave them a breakfast. Simple as this was, viz. to drink some coffee and eat bread, yet it showed much, for they evidently took it with some reluctance as well as resolution. After having finished it, he said: "Now our caste is gone." In the course of the day he related of his former life, of his studies, and how he turned especially to the Vedanta doctrines wishing to see God. To obtain this end he did his utmost to subdue all his passions, lived upon milk for a long time, yea for a few days he gave up all eating in order to be enabled to see God. He had disciples, whom he instructed in the same wisdom, which he thought to be the truth. But instead of seeing God and enjoying greater happiness, he only found that his health was injured, his bodily strength decaying, and his happiness and peace not at all increased, but rather diminished. This experience as well as the observation, that the Vedas as well as other theological heathen books were most contradictory in themselves about God and his attributes, shook the foundation of his faith in them. Accidentally he heard in Madras, where he lived, a Missionary preaching: the exposition of the Ten Commandments made a deep impression on him. This and some other things turned his mind to the Christian religion, he read tracts and other books, but fearing his family, he did not speak to Christians about his inward doubts and struggles. He had now and then conversations with Roman Catholics, but how could I, he continued, join them in worshipping their idols after having found that all idol worship is not only useless but against the being of one God, and I could not see or hear of the slightest difference between heathen idol worship, and Roman Catholic image worship.—Not quite two years ago he came to Ootacamund, where he became acquainted with some Christians, who taught him more. He also thankfully acknowledged the bene-

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the Cathechist David in the same place. At last he was resolved upon taking a step, but his children had been betrothed to two Rajpoots, and knowing that these men would do their utmost to prevent him or at least his children from becoming Christians, he and his family thought it best to quit the place and to come to us to Kaity to avoid the first storm. Consequently they left Ootacamund in the night. They wished to live here for a week quite concealed, on account of the two men, but on Sunday, two days after, they had heard of their being here. Two men came in the afternoon and demanded immediate delivery of the children. This being denied they became quite frantic, threatened to cut their throats and made a great noise. after an hour however, they walked off not without a hint, that they would come in the evening again with some more men to take by force what was denied to their reasonable demands. A little band actually came and stayed in the neighbourhood. The family who had come, were quite terrified, saying, that these men were capable of any atrocity. But nothing happened. Next day two others came, gave me a letter in which they stated, that they were the husbands and that they asked for their wives—in case of denial they would make a complaint against me. I told them, that they could not demand this from me. The children were brought by their parents from their own choice. I had neither called them to come nor persuaded them to stay; and I had no authority to set up myself as judge and take by force the children from the parents. They also threatened to bring on us Padres lasting shame and reproach by killing themselves on the spot. When they saw that this also made no impression on me, they left the place. The mother of one was also present. She began now to beat her chest cursing me and all of us with all the volubility of tongue she was capable of. A few days afterwards, I was summoned to appear in Court with the whole family, as there was brought a charge against me for keeping the wives of two husbands in my house. Of course, as far as it concerned me I easily could show that there was no vestige of force, but that the parents and children wished to be here. The father also showed the reasons, why, after the betrothment, the two men had quite forfeited any claim on his children according to the customs of their caste.

The decision of the Court at Coimbatore was in favour of the father, to the effect that the children being of such an age ought not to be separated from the guardianship of the parents.

In the meantime I gave them every day instruction. The father accustomed to reading and meditating on religious subjects easily comprehended what he was taught. The mother was slower of comprehension, but still many a truth struck her, and when I explained the articles of our faith, the love of the Father in sending his Son, and the works, sufferings and death of our Lord Jesus Christ, her mind was quite taken with the truth and the same I could observe in the elder girl. Thus we felt after many inquiries and instruction quite assured, that we ought to receive them into the Church by baptism, which took place on the 18th of September. The father received the Christian name Vallal: the mother Swarnama, and the younger girl Anandoo kept theirs; the elder girl wished for her name Renooka a Christian name: Christina. It was a blessed day—about 50 people were present. May the Lord keep them in his covenant and finish his work which he has begun in them.

M. BUHLER.

—*Madras Christian Herald, Oct.* 19.]

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL,

Via Marseilles, and Southampton.

The OVERLAND MAIL, *via* Marseilles and *via* Southampton, will be closed on MONDAY the 14th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. *precisely.*

An AFTER-PACKET will be kept open, for Bearing Letters only, until 3 o'clock P. M., on the usual terms.

Bombay, General Post Office, 2nd November, 1853.

W. LOWERS,
Deputy Post Master General.

The Bombay Guardian

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1853.

On WEDNESDAY *evening the usual service and lecture at* TRINITY CHAPEL *at half past 6 o'clock.*

On THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock*

On the FIRST MONDAY *of every month, the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at 7 o'clock in the evening: the* CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting at the* BOYS SCHOOL-ROOM *attached to* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock p. m.: and the* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting Ambrolie, at 7 o'clock a. m.*

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN TUSCANY.—From an article from the *Christian Times* it will be seen that the Tuscans, not content with persecuting their own subjects, have begun with English ladies, and clapped one of them into prison for giving away an Italian Bible and a copy of Pilgrim's Progress. It seems that the Old Pope now-a-days can do something more than grin at travellers as they pass, and is about to shew that he has in him the old spirit. Perhaps what Bunyan puts into his mouth is true after all, and that the world will not mend till he has burnt a few more heretics, notwithstanding all our boasting about our enlightened century.

PROGRESS OF ROMANISM IN SCOTLAND.—From the *Scottish Post and Record* we extract the following information and statistics:—

"We have observed with much satisfaction that the Scottish Reformation Society are industriously engaged in rousing public attention to the systematic aggressions of Rome. A few facts and illustrations, which we gather from an abstract of a lecture lately delivered by a member of their body in one of our provincial towns, cannot be too prominently or too frequently dwelt upon. In Scotland, fifty years ago, there were only 2 Romish chapels and 20 priests between the Tweed and the Solway; now there are in Scotland 141 priests and 150 chapels. In England at the beginning of this century there were but 4 vicars apostolic, and between 100 and 200 priests. Now there is 1 cardinal prince, 12 bishops, and 1200 priests; and in the year 1850 an addition of 44 convents, 61 chapels, and 88 priests took place. Rome has now 6000 missionaries in our colonies, and in Australia, that seed-plot of future nations, a fully equipped hierarchy whose archbishop takes precedence of the bishops of the English Church. Her motto still is *Rome et orbis.* Having succeeded to a certain extent in her aggressions in this country in 1848, she is now plotting to secure seats for her bishops in the House of Lords, to alter the royal coronation oath, and the act prohibiting the Prince of Wales from marrying a Roman Princess. Of this last-mentioned intrigue, it is well the country should be duly apprised. We know not on what authority the fact is alleged—but circumstances give it more than a mere colour,—they proclaim it to be a substantial truth. Popery, in short, never held a prouder post in this country—never had higher hopes or greater aims—than at this moment."

THE LEGACY OF EMPIRES.—The rise of all the great Empires, that have existed in the world, is a subject that has given occasion to many trite remarks. The legacy of Philosophy left us by the Greeks, and of law by the Romans, has also engaged the attention of Philosophic historians, but the benefits which modern society has derived from earlier and later Empires have not been so prominently brought forward; yet none of the great nations that have held a distinguished rank in any age of the world has passed away without bequeathing something valuable to posterity.—The Egyptians, who were the first leaders in civilization, and the Phenœcians, who were the earliest traders, introduced by their colonies, civilization and commerce into Greece, before they fell under the Persian yoke; and the newly excavated palaces of the Assyrian monarchs reveal to us the source whence the principles of statuary and architecture, which were carried afterwards to such perfection in Asia Minor and Greece, had their origin. Persia was the first nation which combined into one empire a variety of discordant tribes, and ruled them with some kind of moderation. The conquerors, previous to Cyrus, rather ravaged and desolated countries, than subdued them; and the barbarous plan of removing the inhabitants of one country to another, practised by the Assyrians, showed a great want of administrative ability. When Alexander went into Persia he found a consolidated empire, and had only to adopt the same measures as his predecessors had done, of respecting the religion and customs of the conquered nations, and encouraging native talent, to secure their allegiance.

The empire of the Saracens filled up the void between the ancient and modern worlds, and preserved the seeds of ancient civilization, to restore them again through the Moors in Spain, the Crusaders, and the Venetians, to the modern European nations. The Frank empire, formed by Charlemagne, brought the barbarians of the North into contact with the civilization of the South, and rendered Europe one great community. Spain, in the days of her glory, introduced Europe to a new world, and thus fulfilled her destiny, and added her contribution to the general stock. Portugal opened up the highway between Europe and India, which the Dutch kept open, till the time when England was ready to assert against all the powers of Europe her naval supremacy, and to employ it in colonizing Australia, introducing European arts and sciences into India, and opening up China to the Gospel and the intercourse with Christian nations. When her time has passed away, there is still the civilization of Africa left for the United States of America, and of Tartary for Russia, to bring all the human race into one great body, and to prepare for those ulterior measures of Divine Providence, that refer to the kingdom of the Lord and of his Christ, to which all human interests are but subservient, and schemes of worldly policy merely introductory. The great contribution of the Jewish nation, in bringing the world back to the worship of the Deity, and in the introduction of Christianity, is too vast a subject for our confined limits. We may at some future period sketch, as farther food for reflection, the causes which have brought dissolution and ruin on all past empires, and which threaten with a like fate those that now figure on the theatre of the world.

THE remarks made by us last week upon the murder of a Parsee passenger in the steamer *Malta* have been judged by the *Bombay Times* worthy of animadversion. We cannot admit that there was any occasion for the criticisms of our contemporary. The opinion that we expressed was a very guarded one; "the depositions that have been taken *appear*," we said, "to leave little reason to doubt that the one Parsee took the life of the other;" we spoke not of what was, but of what appeared to be. If appearances were not against the party who is under arrest, why was he arrested? If those appearances have vanished during the course of investigation, why is he still a prisoner? And why he only? This is not a case in which we are bound to think no evil. A murder has been committed, either by the deceased person's own hand, by the person who occupied the cabin with him, or by some other party on board the steamer. Whatever judgment we form or suspicion we entertain, some one will be inculpated. The circumstances prove, if circumstances can prove any

ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY

thing, that the deceased did not die by self-murder. All the particulars of the case that have been communicated to the public, up to this time, tend to justify, nay they do justify the Senior Magistrate in holding the surviving Parsee a prisoner. We cannot exculpate him without inculpating others; or to speak in language not likely to be misunderstood, we cannot take a view of appearances that shall favor one party, that will not also go to criminate another. Charity rejoiceth in the truth, and has her balances as well as Justice.

The remainder of the *Bombay Times'* criticism is as follows:—"Nor can we see why the Captain of the Steamer *Malta* is not equally to blame, for allowing a single passenger to leave the vessel before the matter had been thoroughly investigated by the authorities here as he is for allowing the surviving Parsee to go ashore to make, as the *Guardian* uncharitably insinuates, pecuniary arrangements."—This stricture is utterly uncalled-for. A wish to make pecuniary arrrangements is the very reason that was alleged by the prisoner, when he asked permission to go on shore. The following is an extract from the depositions taken October 7th:—"The Chief Officer was not inclined to permit the prisoner to leave the ship, but did so at the Captain's desire; had he been in sole charge of the vessel he certainly should not have allowed it until the Police had visited the vessel. (The Senior Magistrate observed there was no doubt that this was the course which ought to have been pursued.) The prisoner told the chief officer that his detention in the ship would entail upon him a loss of six or seven thousand Rupees. All the witnesses represented the deceased as having been a lively, cheerful person, and that he spoke of returning to Melbourne with a cargo." From the evidence of the Preventive Officer it appears even, that at the time when the prisoner was allowed to quit the ship with his property, an order of the commanding officer prohibited the other passengers from going on shore.

The *Times* of Friday last has a long article on the subject of this murder, in which it disapproves of several particulars of the course pursued on board the steamer, such as the committing of the body to the sea on the morning of the day in which Bombay was reached, the allowing Capt. Potts to leave immediately afterward for Ceylon, &c. Some hours after the death of the Parsee was known, his property, as pointed out by his companion, was sealed; but it does not appear that the property of the survivor was sealed on board the vessel, or even examined. Probably, the magisterial investigation will yet bring to light particulars that we are not acquainted with. The case is doubtless in excellent hands.

IRISH NATIONAL EDUCATION.—The following extracts from the Report of the Commissioners for National Education in Ireland will shew the backward course of Government in Scriptural Instruction in that island, and the influence exercised by the Romish priests, now furious from the late progress of Protestanism.

The report of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland to the Lord-Lieutenant has just been issued. It states that at the close of the year 1852 the number of schools in operation was 4,875, and of pupils on the rolls, 544,604, showing an increase in the schools in operation of 171, and an increase in the attendance of 24,203 children. Besides the 4,875 schools in operation, there are 75 schools not yet in operation. The average on the rolls is 111.71 to each school. The report then proceeds to say:—

We announced in our last report that the Lords of her Majesty's Treasury had notified their intention of withdrawing from us the power of supplying the public or poor schools with the national school books published under our direction. This arrangement, having been since formally adopted by their Lordships, came into operation on the 4th July in the present year, from which date we ceased to sell books to the public and all poor schools, except those in connection with our Board. Other parties, whether the trade or private individuals, can now procure them through the Stationery Office in Dublin (provided they pay for them in ready money, and order them in quantities of the value of L. 10 and upwards.) They can also be procured in any quantities, and at very low prices, from various booksellers. We have much gratification in stating that, under the new regulations, our books are sold to the public at much lower prices than before, and that the prices to schools are not increased.

We published in our last report, in compliance with the request of the Earl of Eglinton, late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, a return of the total number of children attending our schools, with a statement of their religious denominations. We procured the required information from the managers of the national schools, and we have no reason for supposing that it was in any material point inaccurate. The returns furnished by them having been carefully examined and abstracted, we were enabled to state as follows:—That of 491,927 children, there were members of the Established Church, 24,684; Presbyterians, 40,618; other Protestant Dissenters, 1908; total number of Protestants of all denominations, 67,210; Roman Catholics, 424,717.

We have lately (namely on the 8th of July) passed, after very long consideration, two very important resolutions; which, although not adopted during the year 1852, we think it right to announce on the present occasion. First, that we have withdrawn from the list of books published by us a work entitled "Lessons on the Truth of Christianity;" and from the list of books sanctioned, but not published, by us, another work, namely, "Introductory Lessons on Christian Evidences." The first was introduced in 1838, the second in 1842. Secondly, that we have amended our eighth rule, section 11. Hitherto it has been thus expressed:

"8. The Commissioners do not insist on the Scripture Lessons,' 'Lessons on the Truth of Christianity,' or book of 'Sacred Poetry,' being read in any of the national schools, nor do they allow them to be read, during the time of secular or literary instruction, in any school attended by children whose parents or guardians object to their being read. In such case the Commissioners prohibit the use of them, except at the times of religious instruction, when the persons giving it may use these books or not, as they think proper."

As altered, it is as follows:—

"The Commissioners do not insist on the 'Scripture Lessons' or book of 'Sacred Poetry,' being read in any of the national schools, nor do they allow them to be read as part of the ordinary school business (during which all children, of whatever denomination they may be, are required to attend) in any school attended by children whose parents or guardians object to their being read by their children.

"In such cases the Commissioners prohibit the use of these books, except at times set apart for the purpose, either before or after the ordinary school business, and under the following conditions:—

"1. That no child whose parent or guardian objects shall be required, directly or indirectly, to be present at such reading.

"2. That in order that no child, whose parent or guardian objects, may be present at the reading of the books above specified, public notification of the time set apart for such reading shall be inserted in large letters in the time table of the school; that there shall be a sufficient interval between the conclusion of the ordinary school business and the commencement of such reading; and that the teacher shall, immediately before its commencement, announce distinctly to the pupils that any child whose parents or guardian so desires may then retire.

"3. That in every such case there shall be, exclusive of the time set apart for such reading, sufficient time devoted each day to the ordinary school business, in order that those children who do not join in the reading of the books may enjoy ample means of literary instruction in the school room."

We shall not enter into the various reasons which have influenced different members of the board in coming to the decision we have stated on these two questions.

With reference to the withdrawal of the "Lessons on the Truth of Christianity," and the "Introductory Lessons on Christian Evidences," we deem it necessary to state that these books may still be used (though no longer supplied by us) during the time set apart for separate religious instruction.

With reference to rule 8, as now amended, we are to observe, that the "Scripture Lessons," and "Book of Sacred Poetry," may, in like manner, be used during the time set apart for separate religious instruction, and also between the hours of combined instruction (when children of all religious denominations are required to attend), unless the use of them be objected to by the parents or guardians of any of the children. In such case the use of these books is prohibited, except under the conditions and at the time specified in the amended rule—namely, before or after the ordinary school business. Under the rule as it was previously expressed, the "Scripture Lessons" and book of "Sacred Poetry," when objected to by any of the parents or guardians of the children in attendance, could only be read during the time set apart for separate religious instruction.

We have this day received official information that your Excellency has been pleased to appoint the Right Rev. William, Lord Bishop of Limerick, the Right Hon. John Hatchell, and Mountifort Longfield, Esq., Q. C., to be Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, in the room of three members, whose retirement from our Board we most deeply deplore—viz., his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, the Right Honourable Baron Green, and the Right Honourable Francis Blackburne.

The total expenditure for the year ending 31st December, 1852, was L.157,764. 5s. 8d., leaving a balance in hand on that date of L. 6931, 9s. 4d.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE BOMBAY GUARDIAN.

"PHASES IN THE MORMON LUMINARIES."

SIRS,—Since my last to you on the subject of Mormonism, I find from an article written by "The Mormon Mr. Findlay," which appeared in a late issue of the *Bombay Times*, that he has taken great umbrage at my *ravings*—(now, a wise man would pass a mad man quietly by,) and has given vent to his long pent *condescension* and come down to look for his own level, and to give us to see into his *inside*, he has gone to the trouble "to turn *himself* inside out." There you have him caught by one of his own snares. What do you think of him? There he is, and cannot budge to the right or left? However, we will give him credit for all he is worth. He sat down to write with good *intentions* "to defend *his* cause,"—as we see by the "heading of his letter, which is "Mormonism defended" ("Buss".) The scene changes—(there appears to be a hole in the ball(ot) instead of gathering material to correspond with the *heading*—he begins to cudgel H. R.? Ah! ah! ah! All the letter is a leathering for my own dear self! and what does he say? Why every thing but his prayers! He says, I am a dabbler, a scribbler, a liar, a personification (of what?). A champion, low slang, &c, he winds up with daring me to defend my veracity if I have one spark left. Now Mr. F. why did not you defend your creed? Were you afraid that I was rather too near to you? that I might get a peep over your shoulder and catch you writing it under the table with your *toes*? Come near; I have a great deal to tell you, we are old acquaintances, and it is long since I saw you. I trust you will understand me when I inform you, that I am now on my defence as you desired me, and I wish you distinctly to understand that I am not simply addressing you as a *man*, but as a personification—of an imposture, lest you may say I was *raving* when I sat about to *prove this*. I shall first put a question to my brains to see what plight *they* are in; having done so, you will see that I am "compus mentus."—Question, "How many feet have forty sheep, a shepherd, and his dog." Answer, "*two*." Now Mr. F. here goes—so *toe* the mark—no dodging, lest you should get a rap on the knuckles. You know that a person, when defending, has to make use of his wits—"to hit when he can, and guard when he must." Perhaps you are not much of a fencer, you stick close to me, and no doubt *instinct* will tell you the rest, and when it is time for you to put your head into a bag! You see I am backward in coming forward, I would spare you if I could, I know you are helpless, and it is chiefly to convince you of this your own weakness that makes me dirty my hands with you at all. Mr. F. I am now about to shew you that you are a *deceiver* (A), a *liar* (B), a *flatterrer* (C), and a *calumniator* (D). You will notice as I proceed by the "Roman letters" which of the above characters I am defining, it will save much repetition and prevent confusion in such a complication of characters. Do you remember how often you used to come to my house, and for what purpose? Don't you mind your fawning and greeting encomiums (C) you used to heap upon me (strange that I should take to raving now, seeing I use the identical language and opinions as then). You often told me that I was a clever fellow, and was possessed of powerful parts, and a man prepared by the Lord, and had every requisite for a Christian, all that was needed to complete me was, the *laying* on of your hands on my head. This I declined, saying, that I should prefer being a Christian, to being turn-

ed into a Mormon !—that I did not see the necessity of trying a fresh way to better my condition. That, as you have now owned, God has already done so much for me (before Mormonism was heard of this was settled) I was willing he should finish his *own work* and in his own way. I cannot believe, that *He will alter* his mind as you say concerning me, or cast me off for rejecting *you*—an *unknown* being like *you* ? *Day* after day you pressed me and hoped I *would* come over, you said I would be a *great* help in establishing a Mormon Mission ? Now, Mr. F., if I had turned over to you there would be no *ravings* heard from me after ? All my ravings would be termed revelations, and by your estimate at *that* time I should have been an oracle before now ? I have to thank the Lord that he did not allow you to turn the "key of 'Joseph' on my account ?" When you found, after all kinds of persuasions and warnings no go, you washed your hands, and left me. In the midst of this, Mr F. was as busy as a nailer amongst the 78th Highlanders, and had got a lot on the hinges of turning over to him (A) ; as some of them knew me, you told them that Mr. H. R. *was* on the eve of *joining* the Mormons ; they thought surely he was a "none such" ! They eagerly listened to his preaching, he appeared to be of the right stamp, as he did not forget to state, that *he* needed *neither* "purse or scrip," that *all* else were *hirelings*, (there is a great deal of truth in that) that unless they got off to the "Salt Lake" they would be lost. He was pruning the *Lord's* vineyard for the last time, so they had best come while the door was held open, that if they rejected Joseph's creed, all would be damned. Some of the men came down to me to ask further into it ; one man especially (now in Poonah) came from Colaba with an intent of being baptized at the same time with me ! (A). I had never said a single word to him on the subject (as I had not the opportunity of seeing him,) neither had I the least thought, that *any one* would listen to Mr. F. This man, as I said, came to me early in the morning, pulling out a copy of a sermon which he had asked from Mr. F., preached by him the evening before. He said what do you think of Mr. F. ? he appears to be one of the right kind—see the heads of a sermon he preached last night, in the open air ! I looked and listened—I felt confounded. When I saw he was in earnest he said he had come to be baptized "was *I* ready." Mr. F. had told me that you would accompany me soon. What are you saying man, I replied. Are you mad ? listen to this, taking up one Mormon book after another and reading extracts to him, he gasped and stared and became dumfounded, when I discovered unto him the "hoof and horns" of Mormonism ? The result was, he escaped, and went back and spread the "hue and cry" against the wolf, and found him to be nothing else on inspecting him. From that time forth, Mr. F.'s ware has been at a discount. I have shown how you flattered me and thought to deceive my Highland friends by deception and lies. Now I shall see how you stand in your relations and engagements with Mr. D., your benefactor, that you have been imposing on so long ! and making him *no* return, but *lies* and deception." You told him you would confer on him the power of the Holy Ghost ! &c. &c. Ask Mr. D. where it is, what are its fruits ? You first lie, then deceive, you told him to yield the life of his sick child to your care ; so he did. Where is the child ? Where is there either root or branch or vestige of *your* vauntings and *ravings* ! Do you feel me at your wig ? where is D. C. and the miracles you gulled him with ! Why don't you go back to the "Salt Lake" if all be true that you have said "that judgment is *close* at hand to sweep away all that are not gathered ?" You appear to be taking things mighty easy ! You may well make a *swagger* about *your* independence. Do you ever ask about the baker or the butcher's bills ? I suppose this is below your notice ! However, I know that you will get nothing for nothing in Bombay. How you keep so good a nap on your tile, and so fine a frost on your face, is *rather* strange ! There is only one way or another of accounting for it. You don't *buy*, you don't *dig*, you don't *beg*, you must get it by what we term *spunging* or hanging on, or stealing ; you can pick your choice out of the lot !

But you have told me I remember that God had made a provision for *his* labourers,—*yes*, and when we can see that you are at *his* work, *then* we will not begrudge you your bread, but love and esteem you highly for your *work's* sake ! " But not for vauntings and *speaking* great swelling *words*, and feasting upon *them* ? By all your ingenuity you cannot commend the *word* from the Book of Mormon ! There is no promise any where about either Mormon or "Joseph *Smith*" in all the Bible. There is not a single hint that "*America*" is the Holy Land or Zion? There is too much contrivance and jugglery about this "patee" of Joseph's. It is not the stone that Daniel spoke of, that should be able to fend for itself and not be opposed ! Now, Mr. F., I think I may come to a close for the present, as I have already written to the *Times*, if that letter appears before this one, you will find that it will harmonise with this, or if it appears after, you may read them " up or down, they are tangible to the senses." Now I refer you to your own letter in the *Times*, to see what I mean by the D. "calumniator" ; after, add all together what I have figured down, and if you are not satisfied regarding the *veracity* of my defence, I have got no other defence than to go on *raving* again !—until you begin to *rave too ?* I intend to give you some stunners from the Book of Mormon. The " Millenial Star" &c., about the " tight dish shaped ships of Jared," the " brass ball," " the elder rebuking a Devil *because* he had told a falsehood !" When I get at you properly, no doubt you will say I *am* raving ? I am *feeling* for you. I shall reach you by and by, keep it easy, a gingerbread watch points out the *true* time *once* in a day ! The honor and courtesy that Mr. F. demands shall be paid to both him and Mr. W. so soon as they can prove that it is due to them. Certainly pay unto all their dues. But we must see first, that you are right, lest you find out your folly when too late, like the Farmer and the frost bitten snake in the fable. He learned that he ought to have killed the dying reptile, and not *nurse* it to bite himself. Do you hear how I rave, Mr. F., ? Bedlam would never hold you and me together, and so I would advise you to keep quiet and rave no more, lest some one get a glimpse of your ears ? Keep your senses, to guide you safe back to " *the* Lake," taking hence your sprouted " harvest home." '

H. R.

31st October, 1853.

P. S.—Mr. F. wonders that Bombay should suffer a Scribbler like me to fight its battles. Does not the fact teach you, that 'they consider me good enough ? eh ! your presumption ? who do you think would dirty their fingers with such an untimely birth as Mormonism ? It was by an accident that I got my hand upon the unclean thing at first, so while my hand is in, I shall remove it as far I can, to prevent others from getting a taint from the contaminating *thing* !

H. R.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

FRIDAY,—OCTOBER 28.

—— We beg to intimate to the Editor of the *Friend of India*, that, no copy of his paper has been received by us during the last two months ;-doubtless through an oversight, as he continues, we believe, to notice the contents of the *Guardian*.

—— The Cairo correspondent of the *Bombay Times* says :—" Since the time of Mons. Caviglia, Colonel Vyse, and Doctor Lepsius, we have not had any excavations made in Egypt possessing higher interest or of greater extent than those now carrying on by Mons. Marnette, a French Archæologist, who is working in the same fertile locality Saccara, for the last three years, in the employment of the French Government. Mr. Marnette is a most indefatigable and industrious searcher for antiquities, and the labours of this gentleman, I am happy to say, have met with a fair reward. The authorities leave him nothing to desire in carrying out his views to their fullest extent ; in consequence, he has discovered vast tombs, depositaries of the famous Egyptian god Apis, —affording a satisfactory proof of those prodigious works of ancient Egyptian perseverance and piety. These tombs are cut out into numerous galleries, raised perpendicularly one on the other. Mr. Marnette has discovered thirty-one Sarcophagi, each composed of a single block of black granite, the largest of which measures twenty feet long and ten feet high, but unfortunately the entire were desecrated, not a particle of animal remains of any kind being found in any of them. Besides this, he has discovered a Temple raised in the time of the Greeks, and several Steles of great value to the Archæologist, having inscrip ions thereon written in the Demotic character. Sphynxes, statuettes, &c, &c., have been also discovered. On the whole the science of antiquities has been considerably enriched by the labours of Mons. Marnette, to whose exertions the student must ever remain indebted."

He adds :—" I am also glad to mention that in our own Country (England) these important researches are not wholly forgotten or neglected. The Royal Geological Society of London has been pursuing these subjects for a considerable time, but quite in another path, certainly a more useful one, under the auspices and superintendence of Hekekyan Bey, a very intelligent and persevering man. The object of the Royal Geological Society of London is not a search after antique remains ; it is wholly geological. The strata of alluvial deposits are carefully examined, and their component parts minutely investigated, so as to discover if possible some positive data likely to produce results sufficient to explain the contradictory phenomena which have for so long a time been a stumbling block to the scientific world. H. H. the Pasha has sanctioned all these proceedings. At Metrehenne, a village situated on the ruins of the ancient Memphis, Hekekyan Bey has made several Geological excavations for the information of the R. G. Society, and found many colossal statues as well as small ones, all of granite and marble, which exhibit the massiveness and grandeur of these ancient monuments. The object of these researches, as I said before, is purely geological, and intended to fix some basis for accounting for the increase of those alluvial deposits in the valley of the Nile, therefore the Bey has made these perforations from the Lybian, traversing the Nile to the Arabian deserts, passing the ancient Memphis. The renewed researches of both these Gentlemen are now expected with considerable avidity by the public through the medium of the Press. There are various reports of a singular nature at this moment exceedingly rife, which I shall withhold to the last moment, being almost beyond belief. '

—— A Glasgow paper says :—" In our last we briefly referred to the singular experiments of Mr. Lindsay, Dundee, made before Glasgow audiences last week. The subject, though too scientific to be at once popular, is one of very great consequence, and one which is worthy the attention of all classes of society. The wire telegraph is now well known ; but Mr. Lindsay proposes to carry messages to any part of the globe without wires, of the ocean their bearer. He has succeeded in sending his messages short distances without a wire ; but whether there is any limit to this plan is still untried. Mr. Lindsay reasons that, if so many feet of plates send a message so many yards, so many more feet would send it a proportionate distance beyond. This is by no means certain. An ounce of powder will drive a ball a mile; but it does not follow that a thousand ounces will drive it a thousand miles. Or, assuming electricity to proceed in a vibratory form, sound may be circulated a mile by a stroke of a certain strength, but no amount of force in the old country will cause a stroke to be heard across the Atlantic. Now, the limitable or limitless character of this method of sending messages determines its value. If electricity will travel no farther without wires than sound or missiles, then it is of no practicable value ; but, on the other hand, if it can reach the greatest distances, it will speedily supersede the submarine telegraph. Whatever may be the fate of this method, the experimenter is entitled to all praise. For many years he has redeemed time from his arduous duties as a mathematical teacher to these scientific experiments, and these he has conducted with great skill and ingenuity. The experiments are perfect, and the results to which he has arrived are certain and satisfactory. We cannot say that we are sanguine of the final result of all these experiments. However subtle may be that body which we call electricity, and however easily it may be moved, we do not think it at all likely that a vibration made on the shores of the Atlantic will be responded to on the opposite shores. It may be, however ; and should it succeed, all the results predicted by the " old man eloquent" will be fully realised."

—— The *Telegraph and Courier* remarks with satisfaction the extent to which Bombay is entering into the Australian trade, and anticipates that many benefits will result.

—— Rangoon dates to Oct. 8 have been received in Calcutta. One writer says that the next crop will be a failure, as there is not a grain of paddy for seed, the starving population having eaten all. Dacoity was still rife in all parts of Pegu. The Rangoon *Chronicle* says that the two Jesuit priests who were associated with the Burmese Commissioners have arrived at Rangoon ; and adds :—" The information they bring down is, that the King of Ava is so surrounded with a war party as to deprive him of the power of independent action, and that consequently, he has given a tacit consent to the very extensive preparations now making at the capital to renew hostilities with us. This they propose to do in December or January next, the operations to be entirely by land. The Ministers say that by December the fall of the river will not enable our large steamers to be taken up the Irrawaddy, and without their aid, that the British forces cannot successfully cope with Burmese in their jungle."

—— The *Telegraph and Courier* in an article on the native festivals says :—" Our Police authorities are willing enough to suppress, if possible, the noise and tumult in our streets during the Mohorum and the Hooly ; the difficulty rests in drawing the line between the religious ceremonies of each, and the mere farcical additions tending to drunkenness and indecencies ; we should think, however, that by a consultation with the Cazee and a few of the most respectable inhabitants of the Mahomedan and Hindoo population, it could be easily determined what portion of the tumultuous gatherings which take place in our public streets may be abolished without a violation of that principle of tolerance which should regulate the proceedings of every wise Government." The above suggestion we consider well worthy of notice. The subjoined account of the Mohurrum is then given :—" In the celebration of this festival of mourning, the Mahomedans are enjoined to set apart 10 days, commencing from the first day of the moon, to fasting and praying, in commemoration of the death of the two brothers Hussan and Hoossain, the descendants of the Great Prophet, but more particularly of the latter. Accordingly the

Moguls devote the ten days to mourning and prayer, while their Moolas read passages from the Koran, and recite the occurrences of that eventful day which deprived the faithful of their last spiritual Ruler on earth, and which removed the Dynasty from the family of Mahomed. On the night of the ninth day, or rather towards the morning of the tenth, being the anniversary of the day when Hoossain met his death in a skirmish with the followers of a rival chief, the Moguls have, what is called the procession of the Horse, here Hoossain is represented mounted on one of his star Horses, with a sword dividing his scull; from this fatal wound large drops of blood are seen pouring down on his garment and on his horse, while the latter is represented as being pierced all over with the enemy's arrows, to shew the fierceness of the fight in which the Hero fell. Following him are two young women, his sister and his niece, carried in a litter, they are represented to be weeping and mourning, and throwing dust about their heads, a mark of deep humiliation and excessive grief. This constitutes the procession of the Horse followed by all the adherents of Mahomed beating their breasts and repeating the mourning song." The article thus concludes :—"From this ceremony the authorities may gather what is really enjoined upon the Mahomedans in the celebration of the Mohurrum, and comparing this with the manner in which the Sheiks, the Patans and other Deknee and Koknee Mussulmans celebrate this festival, determine what portions of the clamorous ceremonies of the Taboot are mere innovations, and the suppression of which would not only render a service to the community at large, but also to the followers of Mahomed. The Taboots of these men represent the Cupola over the Tomb of Hoossain, whose death these men as well as the Moguls are enjoined to commemorate by prayer and humiliation, not by rioting and drunkenness, not by tumultous gatherings in the public streets, indulging in indecencies and farcical exhibitions." We quite coincide in the opinion that it is high time all this should be put down. The enlightened portion of the community is every successive year more and more astonished that these outrageous transactions should be allowed.

—— We take the following from the *Delhi Gazette* of the 19th ult :—We are much gratified to learn that great exertions are being made to push on the Electric Telegraph line from Indore to Bombay, and that the poles, &c. will be all erected and ready as far as Dhoolia by the 1st of January 1854. It is to be hoped that the Bombay authorities will expedite the sending on of the wire. But what with their postal and steam arrangements, we fear they will have to take up the title somewhat unjustly bestowed upon their Madras brethren—of 'the benighted.'" Upon this the *Bombay Times* remarks that the wires and other stores have already been despatched to Dhoolia from Bombay; and informs us also that European assistants are expected to arrive in the *Owen Glendower*.

—— The *Seringapatam* and *Salamanca* have arrived at Kurrachee from England, with troops.

—— The *Bombay Times* has an article on the late tragedy on board the *Malta*, from which we make the following extract :—"An inquest appears to have been held on the body, but no verdict recorded, or any expression of opinion hazarded as to the means by which the deceased came to his death. On comparing the report of the proceedings of the inquest with the depositions given before the Senior Magistrate of Police, we observe discrepancies which deserve notice. Bed-room Steward Hughes states at the inquest, that he went into the deceased's Cabin at 6 30 A. M. and saw the *rug* lying upon the deceased's face. Hughes in his deposition before the Police authorities states, that on entering the Cabin he found the deceased in his berth; and on his chest was lying a large *bundle* of baize, tied up with a piece of cord, and that he could not see the face of the deceased in consequence of the *bundle*. Here is a discrepancy—which is the more remarkable, because on examining at the Police office the *bundle* which belonged to the other Parsee, now in custody, which was found to contain files of newspapers and shoes, and tied with a cord, not one stain of blood could be discovered on the said bundle. Did the presence of the bundle on the face of the deceased prevent the flow of blood from his nose and mouth, which was apparent to the assistant bed-room steward, named Manuel Fernandez, on his subsequently removing a certain white cloth from the face of the deceased? This is an important part of the investigation: first we are told a *rug* is observed on the face of the deceased,—subsequently the rug becomes a bundle, and the bundle is said to be the property of the Parsee detained, as the suspected murderer of the deceased, then a piece of white cloth, a pair of the deceased's wearing apparel, is found glued to his face with blood, and all these changes appear to have been effected in the space of *fifteen minutes*. Was the Cabin left unlooked after for all that time after the discovery of the man's death? Was no look out kept on the proceedings of the prisoner from the first discovery of death, until the arrival at the Cabin of the Surgeon, accompanied by the bed-room steward and his assistant?" We are not sure but that a bundle may have been mistaken for a rug when first seen, perhaps casually and imperfectly. The man's death was first discovered when Fernandez, at the Parsee's request, removed the cloth or *angrika* from the face of the deceased.

—— The following, from Moradabad, appears in the *Delhi Gazette* :—"On Friday the 14th instant, being the day of *Ushrah*, when all the Tazeeas are taken out to be buried, the Tazeeas of this place were accordingly taken out by the Sheeas and Soonnees. Amongst these Tazeeas there was one belonging to the Deputy Collector, who is a Sheea, and contrary to the present custom, his Tazeea was accompanied by a Taboot or coffin. When these Tazeeas reached Eedgha, the place where they buried, a dispute rose between the Sheeas and Soonnees, and it went so far that both parties drew out their swords and began to fight. In this skirmish five men were killed and nine were wounded. On this the Deputy ordered ten jail sepoys, who were accompanying him, to fire, which they accordingly did, and the result was that some more were killed and wounded. After this the Deputy was escorted with the Sepoys and Sowars to the house of the Thahseeldar. This news reached the Joint Magistrate, who lost no time in calling the aid of the Military, and having taken some Sepoys of the 23rd N. I., under Captain Cooper, went to the place where the Deputy Sahib was hidden, and escorted him and Koorban Allee Jummadar to their houses. Next day the Joint Magistrate consulted with Mr. Money, the Judge of that place, about the matter, and suspended the Deputy Collector. The Joint Magistrate has also desired the Deputy to give security for four hundred rupees. The Deputy Collector has stated in his depositions, that his property about five thousand rupees worth belonging to the Tazeeas has been plundered."

—— The following is from the same :—"It is simply impossible that the shortcomings of the Post Office in the direction of Bombay should be worse than they now are. Not to weary our readers with particulars, we mention that sometimes for six days together we do not receive a single packet from Bombay. Then we are overwhelmed with a deluge of accumulated dawks. Thus, yesterday morning, the Bombay dawks of the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th instant, all came up to Delhi in one mail cart, and we very possibly may not receive another paper from Bombay until the middle of the next week. The Express reached Delhi on the 11th instant, but it was not till the 13th that we received our full supply of Overland papers."

SATURDAY,—OCTOBER 29.

—— An officer with the force at Prome writes thus to the *Citizen* :—"September 16. I think there is very little doubt that we shall have some more fighting before we are relieved, or at least some more knocking about in the jungle, as I believe they mean to make us march about the country after the rains to keep the Dacoits down. We constantly hear reports that there is a large Army coming down from Ava, but I put little faith in them, though I think there will be a good deal more fighting before we get the Burmese under thoroughly. They are about the most independent set of people I ever met with, and seem fully impressed with the idea that they will get us out of the country after all. I hope to see Ava yet. At any rate we shall move higher up than Prome, for the protection of which place when we move out, our people are erecting Forts all round to enable a small force to hold it. A capitation tax is being levied, though the country is literally in a state of famine. You can go nowhere without seeing poor starving wretches, and those are the people who are expected to pay a poll tax. While this goes on the number of Dacoits can hardly astonish any one. I believe the people are driven to desperation and plunder by mere want of food."

—— It is stated that a Missionary and his wife, in connection with the American Baptist Missionary Society, have gone up to Prome, to commence a mission there.

—— Nine new asteroids were discovered between June 23, 1852, and May 6, 1853, raising the number to twenty-six.

MONDAY,—OCTOBER 31.

—— The *Agra Messenger* gives the following account of an attempt to assassinate the Resident of *Lucknow* :—Colonel Sleeman's escape has been providential, and humanly speaking is attributable to his having changed his bed room the night before the attempt was made. The sentry on duty at the foot of the Residency stairs distinctly heard men's footsteps walking above stairs and in the room usually known as the Resident's bed chamber. The noise shortly after ceased, and the sentry saw a man walking across the entrance of the house under the portico, and look in as he passed. He then repassed, and this time with a companion. The sentry went up to them, and they entered into conversation with him. The men (both Mahommedans) having salaamed first to the sentry, one of them, who was the spokesman throughout, offered him five thousand rupees if he would shew him where the Burra Sahib slept. The other man only spoke once saying—"do as he says and the money is here ready—only point out the room to us." The sentry, it would appear, had only his bayonet with him, his musket being in a corner at a distance. He was, as may be readily imagined, startled at being so accosted, and retreated towards his musket, still talking. The men suspecting his movement, one of them threw back his chaddur, shewed his pistols, drew one and cocked it, still urging the sepoy to point out the Resident's room and receive the reward. Both then retired to the door, the sepoy made a rush for his musket, ran at them and fired. They were then about twenty paces off, but the shot missing, they retreated through the garden. The alarm now became general. On examination it appeared that the door of the Colonel's bathing-room, to which a ladder communicates from below, had been opened and the ladder ascended. To escape the noise and confusion usual at Mohurrum time, the Resident had that night changed his bed room, to which his safety is providentially attributable. The intruders had searched for him in his usual room, and if they had succeeded in their object, would most likely have escaped with impunity by gliding down from the bathing-room and (as they actually did) have slipped among the uproarious crowd outside, and thus eluded detection."

—— "Last night," says the *Indian Standard*, of the 21st instant, "fifteen persons were arrested and lodged in the Kotwali of Delhi. Some of them are Russians and some from Khorassan, four have confessed to being Russians. On being questioned, they stated they have been going about India as merchants, buying and selling, and that some of their comrades are at Calcutta. They are strange people, their women as well as themselves being armed. They came with a kafila of about 200 people."

—— On the case of Captain Sequeira, the *Calcutta Citizen* remarks as follows :—"We think that much clearer evidence was required than that before the Court at Bombay to prove that the boys with Mr. Sequeira were not rather in the protected than the servile state. He was not bound to any port where Slaves are an article of vent, and it appears that the boys called Slaves had occupations on board the vessel, which carried twenty-one lascars and two passengers. There is therefore nothing to raise the presumption of intended Slave dealing. Of the mode in which four of the five supposed Slaves came into the possession or service of their master there is not a tittle of evidence. The fifth, who had been two years with his master, gave a very vague account of the commencement of the connection between himself and the accused. His father was dead, and he lived with his mother at a place about six days' journey from Mozambique. Thence a Mussulman took him to Mozambique. There he supposes he was sold to Mr. Sequeira, his ground for the supposition being merely that he thinks he would not have been given away for nothing. He was aware that had his mother known he was being taken to Mozambique she could have prevented it, but says she did not know of his being taken. This is at variance with another portion of his story in which he says that his mother came to visit him twice at Mozambique. There is nothing in his account to assure us, that his mother was not privy to his being taken to Mozambique, probably wishing to be relieved of the burden of maintaining him, and desirous that he should get into service. No restraint or concealment of the boys seems to have been attempted. The one who gave his evidence said that when at Mozambique he had had leave for a day to go on shore. When the vessel arrived at Bombay, so far from the boys being kept out of sight, they were placed in a boat to be sent on shore. Papers moreover were put in which proved that Mr. Sequeira received the boys from, (by which we supposed is meant with the permission of) the Governor General of Mozambique. On the whole we think that the distinction between dependence and slavery was not made out with any clearness sufficient to warrant the putting in force of a highly penal statute."

TUESDAY,—NOVEMBER 1.

—— The *Benares Recorder* hears from Lucknow as follows :—'Colonel Sleeman does not suspect the King or Government of bearing any part in the attempt on his life, but there is no doubt some ill-feeling towards him exists, and it is suspected that these men were instigated to the act by some Nawab, whom Colonel Sleeman had deprived of place, or influence at the Court."

—— The *Recorder* remarking on the expedition to Japan, says :—"Commodore Perry carries out his mission with a coolness and an intrepidity approaching the burlesque. Entering the bay of Jeddo, he quietly whispers into the ear of the Japanese Commissioner that some mischief will befall the cordon of boats, with which the natives are surrounding his

ships, unless they are removed—and they are removed accordingly. He refuses to go to Nangasaki, the place at which foreigners are usually received, and waits in the bay until a Minister is sent down from the seat of Government by the Emperor himself. In due time the great man arrives ; when the Commodore puts into his hands the letter brought from the President of the United States, politely enjoins him to present it to the Emperor, his master, states his intention of returning in the spring to receive an answer, wishes him good morning, and sails away. Was ever anything done more to one's satisfaction ? It beats all that we ever heard of, for the display of self-possession and determination. Such characteristics will not fail to have their full weight with the observing Japanese, and to do great service in procuring a successful issue to the mission of the Commodore. We congratulate the Americans on the successful commencement of their intercourse with Japan, and on the singular sagacity and good sense which the Commander of their expedition has shown."

—— The Agent of the Bible Society at Bucharest, Mr. Barker, writes thus, July 2:—"This is the year for more special exertions in furthering our work (though, I trust, we shall consider it to be our duty not to limit our energies to the Jubilee Year only); therefore I was determined not to retreat calmly from this country—one of the strongholds of Satan—without striking with the sword of the Spirit as formidable a blow as was in my power. I consequently addressed a letter to the Ephori of the public Schools of this province—seeing that they came forward but slowly in supplying the Schools with the Scriptures—to inform them of my speedy departure, and advised them to secure, before my doing so, a large supply of New Testaments for their Schools, as those books were calculated, more than any others existing, to make the youth under their care good citizens, and, what is still of much higher importance, faithful servants of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. The Ephori immediately agreed to take—which they have since done and paid for—all the Wallachian Testaments I could offer them, that is, 1800 copies ; so that, with those already sold to the Schools, we may safely say that 2,050 copies will be dispersed at present amongst the youth of this province. Mr. Davies, of the London Jews' Society, having to make a tour in Wallachia, I sent a man with him, with our books, and at the very first town they stopped, and in one day, they sold nearly 200 Wallachian New Testaments. I lost no time in forwarding further supplies to meet them on the road. The consequence of this is, that my depot here has at once been drained of all my Wallachian Scriptures, excepting 142 copies, which will be absorbed, I trust, in a few days."

—— Speaking of the recent meeting of the British Association at Hull, the *Bombay Times* says :—"On no occasion did the Association ever meet with a greater amount of attention from the local press than at Hull. The four local Journals agreed to combine their reporting establishments so as to obtain a reporter for each of the seven sections, the seven labouring for each of the papers by turns, so that by this means before the meeting was dissolved, the whole of its proceedings had been laid before the people of Hull, the papers indeed giving supplements when requisite, so that there should be a regular publication every morning bringing down matters to the very latest point, which the talent and celerity of the London Press could hardly have surpassed."

—— The Census of the North West Provinces for the last year has been published by Government, and the *Delhi Gazette* gives an abstract of it. The total population of the Regulation districts of those Provinces was 30,271,885 souls, of whom 16 280,536 were males and 13,991,349 were females. This disparity is ascribed partly to the former prevalence of infanticide, and partly to the jealousy with which natives fear any enumeration of their households. Of the whole the Hindoos are 25,725,000." The *Delhi Gazette* further informs us :—"This population, dispersed over an area of about seventy-two thousand square miles, gives a population of 420 to a square mile. The most populous district is that of Benares, where there are 856 inhabitants to a square mile, and the least populous that of Hissar, where the square mile of land only supports a hundred persons, that is, where the produce of nearly seven acres of land is necessary for the support of one human being. These thirty and a quarter millions pay land tax to the amount of about one rupee five annas per head yearly, and it is probable that the other imposts not included in this statement before us, would raise the annual burthen of taxation to one rupee eight annas per head for each human being. Making the usual allowance of five souls to each household, it follows that every head of a family pays in taxes seven rupees eight annas yearly, or about ten annas every month ; no very ruinous rate surely, considering that the tax payer knows that the Government demand will never be enhanced, and that he gets in return a reasonable amount of security, for life and property."

WEDNESDAY.—NOVEMBER 2.

——Major Edwards has been appointed to succeed the late Colonel Mackeson as Commissioner of Peshawur.

—— Commercial intercourse with Madagascar is about to recommence, the sum demanded by the Hova Government (15,000 dlrs.) having been supplied by the Mauritians. The Rev. Messrs. Ellis and Cameron had returned to Mauritius, bringing word that missionary operations could not yet be resumed. It is stated however that they have obtained some important information, and such as is likely to lead to beneficial results.

—— The delegates of the Orange River Sovereignty, numbering 76 Dutch and 19 English, assembled at Bloem Fountein, September 5. They disapprove of the course of Great Britain, in withdrawing her protection from their territory, leaving them to defend themselves against future Kafir aggression.

—— The Steamer *Singapore* has arrived in 21 days from *Hongkong*. The following is from the Overland Summary of the Friend of China :—"At Shanghae the aspect of affairs is very bad. We printed a communication in our last Overland Summary in which we were informed that on the eighth day after the capture of the place the rebel leader hoisted the flag of the Nanking Dynasty, and it was supposed that 'the leader' had been waiting for 'permission from Nanking' before so hoisting it Since then, however, it has become known that the Nanking rulers will not promise to accord to the party in possession of Shanghae any kind of support, and have intimated that, as they have acted hitherto on their own responsibility so must they continue to do so, and be prepared to give up possession (if able to keep it) directly the Tae ping Wang resolves on its occupation by his officers. This having become known to the General commanding the large body of Imperialist troops encamped between Chin-keang-foo and Nanking, he has valiantly resolved on doing his best to get Shanghae again under the control of his Royal master. If money can be raised it is not improbable that he will attempt to buy such possession ;—but money is a scarce commodity with the Imperialists, and it is more than likely that there will be some fighting, and, in the prospect of an evacuation, a ransack before Shanghae's Custom-house is again superintended by the Taotae Woo. Already there have been several encounters, in one of which, at but a short distance from the walls, the rebels were worsted and driven in. This took place within sight of several foreigners, who had a pointed opportunity for observing the total want of faith exercised by the Imperialists. After firing away at one another for some time, the Chief of the rebel party was seen to give his sword to his followers and to walk forward, making gestures indicative of desire for a parley. But his good intention met no similar response : a party of the Imperialists rushing on, seizing, and cutting him in pieces before the eyes of his comrades, who did their utmost to revenge his death but with little effect. From Ningpo, the next Consular port south of Shanghae, the news is very threatening ;—the country all around, by advices to the 20th ult., being in a disturbed state, and a rising daily expected. Amoy is still in possession of the rebels, and likely to remain so ; although their ill equipped fleet, it is probable, will be destroyed in detail by their opponents. The possession of the water frontage however is not in possession of the town ; and there are but few prospects of an early resumption of the place. The Island of Formosa is also the theatre of an insurrection. H. M. S. S. "*Hermes*," *en route* from the Madjicosimahs to Amoy, called at Tai wan fu and found the inhabitants battling with the soldiery ; Capt. Fishbourne being begged most earnestly to supply some gunpowder. This request was refused ; but only on handing them eighteen cartridges was he allowed to take some coals he had requested might be furnished to him. Between Canton and Hongkong there is still continued fighting."

—— The *Melbourne Morning Herald* of September 1 announces an extraordinary yield of gold at the Ballarat diggings. One party washed out 90 lb weight of gold in six hours ; and in three days 1,960 ounces. It is thought the hole will yield ten hundred weight. The Steamer Victoria had reached Adelaide in 60 days from England.

—— The *Electric Telegraph* has been introduced at Mauritius.

THURSDAY,—NOVEMBER 3.

—— The *Record* says :—"Speculation on the Russian movements is not confined to Japan. The next probable destination of the squadron is the mouth of the Segalien river. Some time since, finding himself troubled with the Tartars dwelling there, the then Russian Emperor ceded to China that tract of country north of Pekin, through which the Segalien river winds its way. It is a very fine country, inhabited by a race of independent habits. Off this coast lies the island of Segalien, which, with the advanced rocks of Kamtschatka, bear off the sweep of the ice coming down from the North Pacific, and so keep open not only the mouth of the Segalien, but the strip of sea leading down between the mainland and the islands of Nipon and Japan, even to the Yellow Sea. It is said that Russia wants this territory back again, and, if she does, the reason why is obvious. On the Khan Ola mountains, which from the boundary line of the two empires, not far form Irkutsk, there are two forts—one held by Russia, the other held by China. Through the pass which these forts command, the great trade between the two countries is carried on ; by this pass China is supplied with fur, Russia with tea. But recently Siberia has become a much more important province of Russia. It is peopled by an active race, and its trade has greatly increased. Siberia, however, wants a port ; its many northern rivers debouch only into the eternal ice of the North Sea ; and the sole port Siberia could have is the mouth of the Segalien."

—— The whole Coorg population is estimated at 26,000.

—— A Madras paper says that grain merchants were on the 15th ult. engaged in making poojah to the goddess of rain, to hinder the fall of rain, in order that the price of grain might be enhanced.

——The Deaths in Bombay last month were 1,200; of these 274 were by Cholera, chiefly within the last ten days. 21 deaths by Cholera were reported yesterday ; being less than for some days preceding.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &C.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th October 1853.

Major J. Tait, C. B, Commandant of the Southern Mahratta Irregular Horse, is allowed leave of absence to the Presidency, on private affairs, for the period of eighteen days, from the 1st proximo, under the Government General Order of the 5th June 1845.

Bombay Castle, 31st October 1853.

Lieutenant A. Y. Shortt, of the 12th Regt. Native Infantry, is appointed Acting Third Assistant to the Political Agent in Kattiewar, until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 1st November 1853.

Under the authority of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to recognize Mr. J. G. Volkart as Consul for Belgium at Bombay.

Bombay Castle, 2nd November 1853.

Assistant Surgeon W. F. Clay, Civil Surgeon at Rajkote, has been allowed to proceed into the Districts, on a Vaccinating tour, from the 1st instant.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th October 1853.

Ensign A. Bell, Assistant Superintendent of Police at Nassick, is allowed leave of absence for one month, under Section XII. of the Absentee Rules, to proceed to the Presidency, on urgent private affairs, in November next.

Bombay Castle, 31st October 1853.

Captain F Wells, Superintendent of Police, Poona, is allowed leave of absence, from the 8th to the 28th of November next, under Section XI. of the Absentee Rules, to proceed to the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
R. WALLACE, Deputy Secretary to Government.

Mr. N. Oliver, Acting Second Magistrate of Police, is allowed leave of absence, for ten days from the 29th instant, to proceed to Honore, on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 1st November 1853.

Mr. J. M. Erskine, Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednuggur, is allowed one month's leave of absence, on Medical certificate, under Sect. VI. of the Absentee Rules, to proceed to the Presidency.

Bombay Castle, 2nd November 1853.

Mr. H. P. St. George Tucker, Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of the Concan, for the detached Station of Rutnagherry, received charge of the Adawlut at that Station on the 26th ultimo.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. J. ERSKINE, Acting Secretary to Govt.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 27th October 1853.

Mr. J. Mitchell, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment Southern Mahratta Country, has been allowed an extension, to the 28th instant, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 26th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 29th October 1853.

Mr. G. Coles, Collector of Rutnagherry, has been allowed to proceed into the Districts of that Collectorate on duty.

Bombay Castle, 1st November 1853.

Lieutenant E. L. Taverner, 20th Regiment N. I., to be Supernumerary Assist. Superintendent in the Tanna Revenue Survey.

Bombay Castle, 2nd November 1853.

Mr J. H. Pelly to be Supernumerary First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar.

The leave of absence for one month, on private affairs, granted to Mr. A. Elphinston, Collector of Kaira, under date the 30th September last, is cancelled, at his own request.

Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot is attached to the Ahmedabad Collectorate, for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in the Guzerattee language.

Mr. R. W. Lodwick, Assistant to the Collector of Surat, has been allowed a further extension, to the 30th instant, of the leave of absence granted to him on Medical certificate under date the 23rd August last.

The following appointments are made in the Department of the Collector of Customs, Bombay, consequent on Mr. N. A. Dalzell's absence on Medical certificate :—

Mr. A. D. De Souza to act for Mr. N. A. Dalzell, and the remaining Assistants to rise by gradation in the Department ; the Acting Appointment of Junior Assistant being filled by Rao Saheb Bapoo Juggonath Josee.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th October 1853.

Mr. C. J. Erskine to act as Secretary to Government in the General and Judicial Departments during the absence of Mr.

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on 28 February, 2020

J. G. Lumsden on sick leave, or until further, and to conduct the duties of the Military and Marine Departments during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel Maughan at Mahableshwur.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 31st October 1853.

The name of Assist. Vaccinator Shewshunker Jeyshunker, of the North-western Division, Guzerat, has been struct off the list, for desertion.

Bombay Castle, 2nd November 1853

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W B. Fellows Assessor and Collector of the Wheel Tax, and also to entrust to him, under the authority of the Collector of Bombay, the duty of assessing and collecting the Shop and Stall Tax.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Cast e, 31st October 1853.

Assistant Surgeon Pitman resumed charge of the Office of Marriage Registrar at Tanna, on the 29th ultimo.

Assistant Surgeon J. Atkinson received charge of the Office of Marriage Registrar at Surat, from Assistant Surgeon Peach, on the 18th September las .

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor on Council.
C. J. ERSKINE. Acting Secretary to Govt.

Military.

Bombay General Orders.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 27th October 1853.

No. 639 of 1853.—Lieutenant R. P Warden, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, agreeably to the Regulations.

Bombay, Castle, 27th October 1853.

No. 638 of 1853. Captain H. Heyman, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years, on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 29th October 1853.

No. 640 of 1853.—The following orders are confirmed:—

By Major General Sir H. Somerset, K. C. B., and K. H., dated Kurrachee the 30th September 1853, appointing Captain Pelly, Brigade Major, Kurrachee, to act as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Scinde Division, during the absence of Captain Follett, on leave, or until further orders.

By Brigadier Woodburn, C. B., dated Kurrachee, the 30th September 1853, appointing Lieutenant Beecher, of the 8th Regiment N. I., to act as Brigade Major at that station, during such time as Captain Pelly may be in the performance of the duties of the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of the Scinde Division, or until further orders.

By Brigadier General F. Stalker, C. B., dated Ahmedabad, the 3rd October 1853, appointing Captain Andrews of the 7th Regiment N. I., to act as Deputy Judge Advocate General, Northern Division, during the absence of Captain Anderson on leave, or until further orders.

By Lieutenant Colonel Hallett, C. B., dated Poona the 15th September 1853, appointing Lieutenant Shaw to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter to the 3rd Regiment N. I., during the absence of Ensign Chapman, on leave.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
(Sd.) C. J. ERSKINE,
Acting Secy. to Govt.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Poona, 22d October, 1853.

The Officer Commanding the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, very properly brought to the notice of the Commander in Chief, that statements prejudicial to the character of Lieutenant F. P. F. Brett, of that Corps, at present employed on detached duty, which were printed in a local newspaper, and remained uncontradicted.

His Excellency therefore directed that a Court of Inquiry should be assembled, to investigate into the truth or otherwise of these reports, and the opinion of the Court is published for the information of the Army at large.

In doing this act of justice to Lieutenant Brett, the Commander in Chief records his approval of the opinion expressed by the Court of Inquiry, and adds his concurrence therein; while at the same time His Lordship must express his regret that the Lieutenant should have allowed his feelings so far to obtain mastery over him as to proceed to the house of Serjeant Joyce for the purpose of recovering the dog in dispute and that he should have made a charge against Sergeant Joyce which the Senior magistrate of Police describes as "totally unfounded."

OPINION OF THE COURT.

The Court, having carefully examined the documents produced before it, and weighed the statements of Constable Joyce, and Mr Robert Taylor, Railway Engineer, and of the other witnesses, is of opinion—

1st.—As respects the allegation advanced by Serjeant Joyce, Police, Constable, against Lieutenant Brett, 11th Regiment N. I., "of having been turned out of society for being drunk, and similar conduct," that there are no grounds for such imputations.

The Court, even without Constable Joyce's admission, that he did not mean the terms he used to be applicable to Lieutenant Brett, would exonerate Lieutenant Brett from the imputation of being "turned out of society for being drunk," there being no proof of either fact; but, on the contrary, the weight of evidence being against the probability of any such fact having occured.

As to the phrase "and similar conduct," there being no similarity to drunkenness, excepting a repetition of the act, the Court considers it an unmeaning expression.

2nd—With reference to the statement made by Mr. Taylor, Engine Driver, in his letter that appeared in the *Telegraph and Courier* newspaper of the 2nd Aug. 1853, of Lieutenant Brett having been "guilty of such a gross falsehood as to swear to facts of which he well knew to be false," it is clear to the Court that Lieutenant Brett did state before the Chief Magistrate, on the trial of Constable Joyce, that Mr. Taylor had informed him that Constable Joyce was of bad character, and was in the habit of stealing dogs. This assertion Lieutenant Brett persists in, and Mr. Taylor continues to designate as false; but the Court cannot come to the conclusion that it is so, as it is the word of Lieutenant Brett against that of Mr. Taylor.

Under ordinary circumstances, the laws of evidence decide that the word of one man is as good as that of another, unless there are corroborating circumstances that attach more credit to the assertion of one than of the other. To the Court there apppears to be nothing to corroborate Mr. Taylor's statement, whilst Lieutenant Brett's assertion gains some weight by the fact (deposed to by Mr. Nash) of his having made the same assertion before the members of his household the day previously to his having made it in the Police Court; it being improbable that to his own household he would gratuitously make a false assertion.

Taking these circumstances into consideration, and that by the laws of evidence on a charge of perjury (which the charge made by Mr, Taylor really amounts to) that two evidences are necessary for proof, the Court inclines to the opinion that the imputation made by Mr. Taylor, Engine Driver, against, Lieutenant Brett, 11th Regiment N. I. cannot be maintained.

(Signed) J. HOLMES, Major and President.
" C. R. HOGG, Capt. Fusiliers, & Member.
" E. L. RUSSELL, Capt. 12th Regt. N. I., and Member.

Bombay, 14th October 1853.

By order of his Excellency the Commander in Chief,
H. HANCOCK, Lieutenant Colonel,
Adjutant General of the Army.

Head Quarters, Poona, 25th October 1853.

1. With the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the governor in council the relief of the several troops of Horse artillery directed in G. O. C No. 2 dated the 13th August last is suspended until next season.

2. Surgeon H. D. Glasse is appointed to the Medical Charge of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Miller proceeded to Europe.

3. Surgeon R. Hosken is appointed to the Medical Charge of 19th Regiment, vice Faithfull appointed Civil Surgeon at Kaira and will join on the arrival of the Head Quarters of the Corps at Poona.

8th Regt. N. I.—Ensign W. Dickinson, from 21st October to 31st October, in extension.

Head Quarters, Poona, 26th October 1853.

1. With reference to Government General Order No. 623 and 631 of the 17th and 22d instant, the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct the following removal and posting:—Brigadier General F. Schuler from the Southern to the Poona Division.

Brigadier General G. J. Wilson to the Southern Division.

Brigadier General Schuler, will continue in Command of the Southern Division until relieved.

Brigadiers N Wilson, K. H., and W. Cavaye will proceed on the receipt of this order and join the commands to which they respectively stand appointed.

2. Assistant Surgeon J. Gilbert, is appointed to the medical charge of the 2nd Belooch Battalion in place of Assistant Surgeon Lawrence, who is transferred to the medical charge of the 24th Regiment N. I, during the absence o. Surgeon Atkinson on Staff duty or until further orders.

2. Doyles Military Catechism, and the Boyonet exercise with Angelos memorandum thereon having been issued to the Army at large the Commander in Chief directs that the instruction conveyed be considered as forming part of the drill and exercise and introduced into every Regiment of Infantry European and Native serving under this Presidency.

These books being the property of the state are to be produced at all inspections of Regimental and Company books by Officers Commanding Corps, Brigades and Divisions and reported on accordingly.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief
(Sd.) EDWARD GREEN, Lieut. Col.,
Actg. Depy. Adjt. Genl. of the Army

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At the Wilderness, Bombay, the wife of Francis Lloyd, Esq., C. S, of a son. At Poona, on the 24th October, the wife of W. H. Beatty, Esq., H. M. 86th regt. of a daughter. At Broach, on the 23rd inst., the wife of Captain Charles Moyle, 21st regt. N. I., of a daughter. At Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, on the 26th August, the lady of Captain Nicol, Madras Army, of a son. At Sangor Central India, on the 24th October, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel B. W. Cumberlege, 7th Madras Cavalry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.—At Christ Church, Byculla, on the 29th October, by the Revd. J. D. Gibson, Mr J. Burke, to Miss Jane Rotchell.

DEATH.—At Mooltan, on the 14th October, 1853, David Evans, Esq., of the Boat Department, of the Indus Flotilla, son of the late Benjamin Evans, Esq., of Cardigan, South Wales, by a fall from his horse; much respected in life, and regretted by all that knew him. At Colaba, Bombay, deeply regretted, on the 27th Oct. 1853, aged 28 years, Captain Isaac Temple Twining, H. M. 64th regt. of foot, son of the Revd. Dr. Twining, D. D, Halifax, North America.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—October 26th. Ship Jamsetjee Cursetjee, W. F. Withycombe, from Liverpool July 13th Spoke the Ship Allerton, from Glasgow to Melbourne, lat. 16·15 N., long. 26·36 W. 27th, B. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Victoria, C. Menesse, from Kurrachee 24th October. 28th, Steamer Lowjee Family, H. Simons, from Surat yesterday. October 29th, Barque Wanderer, John White, from London on the 25th May. Steamer Phlox, F. M. Ellis, from Tankaria yesterday. French Ship Melinie, E. Postel, from King George's Sound 3d Sept. Ship Garland, W. Halcrow, from China 1st June. 30th, Steamer G. R. Clerk, J. Clarke, from Goa 28th October. Nov. 1st, P. and O. Company's Str. Singapore, Charles Evans, from Hongkong 11th October, Singapore 19th October, Penang 20th October and Galle 28th October.

DEPARTURE.—October 27th, Ship Alfred the Great, John H. Gowing, to Colombo, and London. 28th, Ship Joseph Shepherd, S. R. Dawn, to London. Str. Sir J. R. Carnac, G. M. Beyts, to Malabar Coast. Ship Panola, J. Ramsay, to Liverpool, 29th, B. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Victoria, C. Menesse, to Surat. 29th, Ship Gomelza, H. S. Crawford, to London. 30th, Str. Lowjee Family, H. Simons, to Surat. Nov. 1st, P. and O. Co.'s Str. Malta, J. W. Purchase, to Galle, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong.

We have to announce the arrivals and departures of the following Passengers:—

Per Jamsetjee Cursetjee, from Liverpool:—1 Syrang, and 27 Lascars returned from Ship Sarah of Liverpool.

Per Victoria, from Kurrachee:—Captain and Mrs Worgan; Lieut. Knight, H. M. 64th; Ensign Pope, 26th N. I.; 51 rank and file, H. M. 64th; 5 women and 20 natives, 7 seamen I. N., and 1 2nd class Engineer.

Per G. R. Clerk, from Goa:—The Bishop of Macao; Revd St. Annas, Secretary; Mr Brass Fernandez, Portuguese Consul; Captain Olmier; 3 ladies and children Lieut Moriera, and lady; Ensign Afris Pinto, Supt. I. N; F. M. M. Pereira, Esq.; and 15 natives.

Per P. and O. C Steamer Singapore, from Hongkong &c.—Major Whitlie and a servant; Captain J. Browne; Mr Bowman; Mr and Mrs Newton, 3 Children and 2 Native Servants; Assistant Surgeon Forster and Servant; Miss Clara Ellis; Dr Church; Mr Dunn; Mr Oorloff; Mrs Lemington, and 4 Natives.

Per Sir J. R. Carnac, to Malabar Coast:—Thomas Lancaster, Esq.; Norman Oliver, Esq.; and several natives.

Per H. C. Steamer "Acbar," to Suez:—

Mrs Glasse; Mrs Trevelyan, a child and 2 native servants; His Highness Meer Jaffer Ali Khan, Bahadoor of Surat, and Mirza Ali Acbar Khan Bahadoor with 7 native servants; Mrs Fuljames, and a child of Mr Stewart under 5 years, and a native servant; Captain R. H. Fenwick: A. M. Murray, Esq.; Brevet Captain C. F. North; Major and Mrs Brooks; Captain K. Jopp; J. G. Lumsden, Esq., and a native servant; and E. Elsam, Esq. Second Class: Cumroodin. To Aden: Joosub bin Abdool Khaluck; Lieut. R. Warden, 16th regiment; Major and Mrs Brooks, and European servant.—2nd class to Aden: Mr H. H. Davis; Mr W. M. Pengelley; and Lieut. A. T. Windus.

Per Victoria, to Surat:—Major Trevelyan; I. P. Kennedy, Esq.; G. Simmons, Esq.; B. H. Gallands, Esq.; Mr Carey; Mr Galway; Mrs Seton Karr, a gentleman; and 50 natives.

Per Gomelza, to London:—Mrs Crawford, and child; dan Susan Cornes.

Per Lowjee Family, to Surat:—2 gentlemen; and several natives.

Per P. and O. Company's Steamer Malta, to Galle, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong:—J. McDonall, Esq.; H. E. the Bishop of Macao, Secretary, and a native servant. For Singapore: 1 native deck. For Calcutta: Mr Swaysland.

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